UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7024

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CHILE

IPF:(1987-91) $14 183 000

(CHI/90/002)-Public Policies Formulation (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	3 April 1991
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministerio de Planificacion y Cooperacion (MIDEPLAN)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 798 500 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 378 700
Previous UNDP budget:	$ 687 400
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 864 600

Project background

The Chilean transition to democracy requires simultaneous and co-ordinated political, economic and social actions. The strategy of the Government, which took office in 1990 aims to democratize a society and a State which had been subject to 16 years of authoritarian rule, promote social justice for large sectors of the Chilean population which have not participated in the economic growth of the last decade, and foster economic growth, national modernization and the global competitiveness of the Chilean economy.

Serious legal and fiscal constraints imposed by the previous regime inhibited Government access to the professional expertise needed to carry out these tasks. UNDP support to help advise the high level authorities on these matters was requested, and the project started activities in April 1990.

In ten months, the project has satisfactorily helped to implement the Government Programme :(i) in the political aspects: preparation of 7 laws creating the Women Ministry, and the Youth National Institute, and reforming the legal context to lift censorship related to the operation of radio, television, and publicity; (ii) in the social aspects: preparation of a package of 5 laws of labour reform, as well as analysis and proposal for the restructuring of Ministry of Labour and development of data base on poverty; (iii) in the economic aspects: reformulation of the model for macroeconomic simulation, preparation of the tax reform (approved in July 1990) and the 1991 Budget Law, formulation of the Chilean position on the Americas Initiative, the commercial pacts with Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela, the Science and Technology Programme to be financed by the IDB and a proposal for the privatization of the national rail roads.

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Although the fiscal restraints imposed by the 1990 budget have been generally relaxed in the 1991 budget, the legal constraints continue to restrict the full operation of the civil service for implementing the democratic programme. In this sense, the Government has requested the extension of the project in order to further develop the activities needed to bridge the transition period.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project remain to : (a) reform the mechanisms of communication of the State and the Society and a more effective relationship between executive and legislative powers; (b) promote social justice through the transformation of labour legislation and the formulation of programmes for the elimination of poverty; and (c) instil economic growth through continued strengthening of the private sector, maintenance of macroeconomic equilibrium, encouragement of private national, and international investment, promotion of technological development, and the consolidation of foreign trade policy.

Project activities will include: (a) preparation of the Law of the Press and five laws for specific labour sectors, as well as of legal instruments; (b) reorganization of proposals and procedures to simplify the functioning of the Direction of Labour and Social Security Institute, and to discuss the proposals with labour, and management representatives; (c) formulation and testing of methodologies for the appraisal and monitoring of social policies and programmes; (d) preparation of instruments for the periodic analysis of macroeconomic and fiscal behaviour; (e) proposing recommendations on foreign trade policies as well as increased private sector participation in forestry, agroindustry, mining and fishing; (f) formulating the basis for a national policy on technology and design the fund for technology and productive development; (g) proposing management strengthening of Prochile as a main instrument for an increased internationalization of the Chilean economy; (h) preparing laws for consumers protection, industrial property and standard of quality certificate for export products; and (i) systematizing the public sector projects bank.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 man-months of a CTA, three man-months of international consultants; 87 man-months of administrative support; 884 man-months of national consultants in macroeconomic policies, fiscal policies, international economic relations and labour policies; subcontracts for specific survey studies; in-service training: equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will provide personnel, administrative assistance, equipment, office space, and operational costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 068 800
Subcontract	40 000
Training	56 800
Equipment	5 500
Miscellaneous	6 100
Total	1 177 200

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DEVELOPMENT

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DP/PROJECTS/7025

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHILE

IPF:1987-91: $US 3.3 000

(CHI/90/501)-Management and Co-ordination of Social Policies and Programmes

Date of approval by the AC 1/ 3 April 1991
Expected duration: 12 months
Proposed executing agency: Government
Government implementing agency: Ministerio de Planificacion y Cooperaci (Mideplan)
Proposed UNDP contribution: $ 500 000 Source of funds: MI
Total UNDP budget: $ 500 000

Project background

With the return of Chile to a democratic regime, the Government has established a development strategy that makes the Government a more active agent in social developme while maintaining the present economic system which resulted in growth over the past years. However, implementation of this strategy is constrained by the rigidities in pub administration-the breakdown of past systems of management and co-ordination based o parallel military hierarchy, high level personnel with little experience in pub administration and ineffective operations of decentralized social service delivery syst

To improve public administration, the Government has defined two principles. Fir the increased social role of the Government has to be realized within the present level public expenditures. Second, as a consequence of the global state reform has been recen carried out by the past Government, the strategy has to develop a set of actions to m public administration more responsive to the priorities of the Government Programme.

To overcome this transitory situation, the democratic Government requested the supp of the MDP programme in order to analyze the present policies and management syst (incentives, indicators, controls, information flows, structures of competence distribution of resources), and to propose recommendations to adapt them to the Governm strategy.

Description of project

The project aims at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the social se

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policy management to have a better system of service delivery in order improve. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) formulate, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate social policies; (b) develop human resources for the management of social programmes; (c) restructure mechanisms for the decentralized provision of social services; and (d) improve the efficiency of the social sector ministries of Education, Health and Housing.

Project activities will include: (a) enabling the Ministries of Planning and Interior to manage, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate social policies and programmes; (b) co-ordinating the mechanism between the executive and legislative branches (General Secretariat of the Presidency); (c) management of social programmes capacity of high level Government officials and the State's performance in terms of: (i) municipal resources allocation and financing systems; (ii) methodologies for preparation and evaluation of social sector projects; (iii) control and follow-up systems for the social services provided at the local level; (iv) mechanisms of technical-administrative support in the local administration; and (v) methodologies for evaluation and resource management of local social projects executed by NGO's with community participation. The project will also enable the ministries of Health, Education and Housing to perform key functions related to plans formulation, information systems management and financial mechanisms design.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 2 man-months for international consultants, 246 man-months for national consultants in formulation, monitoring and evaluation of social policies, appraisal of NGO's social projects, social sector informatization, municipal health, education and housing financing; 12 man-months for administrative support; subcontracts for specific studies on health, education and housing; in-service training; computer equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will provide personnel, administrative support, equipment, office space and operational costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	323 600
Subcontract	120 800
Training	39 200
Equipment	14 400
Miscellaneous	2 000
Total	500 000

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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7026

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BURUNDI

IPF:(1987-91) $ 33 622 000
(BDI/89/022) - Aménagement des Centres Urbains (Phase II)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]/	3 April 1991
Expected duration:	Four year and six months
Proposed executing agency:	Government in association with UNCHS (Habitat)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 597 800 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

Burundi is a landlock country, under-urbanized, with a high degree of occupancy of especially agricultural soils. Existing urban centers are rather small towns with essentially administrative functions; and the usual urban population structure is constituted of farmers (25 percent), artisans (five percent), civil servants (35 percent) and traders and services (35 percent). The total urban population represented in 1990, 7.4 percent of the total population and could reach 25.8 percent by 2025.

The urban structure is however very unevenly distributed with a high concentration on the capital city (230,000 in 1990, or almost 5 percent of the total population). The Government's strategy is to direct the influx of the rural population to the secondary towns instead of the capital. In order to do so the secondary towns should become themselves capable of supporting rural development efforts.

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UNDP assistance started in March 1988, with an IPF contribution of $ 949 565 over three years. The project covered four secondary urban centers not only to prepare urban development plans, but also to work on concrete implementation schemes to obtain an urban redistribution of the population, to create employment outside the agricultural sector and to provide basic urban services and infrastructures. According to the evaluation which took place in November-December 1990, these objectives have been obtained despite the limited IPF resources, and due to the seriousness with which the Government has approached the project (legal framework of a national urban policy and a high national participation in the execution of the project). To further support rural development efforts, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present second phase.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) contribute towards strengthening the legal and institutional framework for urban development: (b) expand the project to include four additional urban centers, in terms of planning; (c) implement the urban development strategies in the four centers of the first phase; and (d) provide continued training of national staff to strengthen the national institutions capacity to duplicate the schemes in other urban centers.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 36 man-months of a community development specialist, 24 man-months of consultants in general project support, communal finance management, and institution building; 63 man-months of administrative support; 98 man-months of national consultants; subcontracts for topographical studies overseas and other technical services; fellowships in education; and equipment such as photo equipment, computers, xerox and copy machines, and vehicles.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	716 800
Subcontract	574 000
Training	145 000
Equipment	102 000
Miscellaneous	60 000
Total	1 597 800

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BURUNDI

IPF:(1987-91) $ 33 622 000
(BDI/90/010) - Assistance opérationnelle au Centre
de Perfectionnement et de Formation en cours d'emploi (CPF)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	3 April 1991
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Public Services
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 233 500 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

Since 1986, and in the context of a Structural Adjustment Programme, the Government of Burundi has taken commitments in order to address a number of economic and financial imbalances. These constraints resulted in a recruitment limitation of new Government staff and the need exists for the development of a personnel policy oriented towards a more efficient use of its human resources and its performance. Hence, the need for an improved training policy especially at the regional level in view of the Government's emphasis on decentralization and the development of projects initiated by the local communities.

The Ministry of Public Service is responsible for training of civil servants both at the central and the regional level. The CPF is the institution to carry out the training, hence the Government's request for UNDP's continued assistance to the CPF.

UNDP assistance to the CPF started in 1979 and has in successive phases been successfuly training most of the civil servants at the central level. Although its vocation as the training institute of the Ministry of Civil Service is to train civil servants (and staff from para statal organizations), it has successfully established links with the University and the private sector. Several evaluations of the previous phases have been

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undertaken by the executing agency, (DTCD), ILO and independent consultants recruited by UNDP. These evaluations have all underlined the positive results of the project and supported the idea of continued UNDP involvement. In light of this UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) adapt the CPF's institutional and organizational orientation not only to be able to train civil servants at Government's request but to make proposals to Government about priority areas for training; (b) decentralize training programmes and facilities to the regional and local level; and (c) develop a national training programme of civil servants taking into account economic and financial realities and needs (with a link to the Structural Adjustment Programme).

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 man-months of a specialist in adult education/training planner, 18 man-months of a public administration training specialist and a specialist in financial management and accounting, 14 man-months of consultants; administrative support; a UN Volunteer in marketing (24 man-months); and 13 man-months in maintenance of equipment as well as training and equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	896 000
Training	145 000
Equipment	128 000
Miscellaneous	64 500
Total	1 233 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BURUNDI

IPF:(1987-91) $ 33 622 000
(BDI/90/013) - Projet Pilote d'Intégration de l'élevage dans une zone densément peuplée

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	3 April 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 627 000 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

The Government of Burundi gives high priority to the rural sector in its Fifth Development Plan, especially to the increase of the agricultural production through improvement of productivity, increase of milk and meat productions, improved veterinary services and agricultural diversification.

With particular reference to livestock, and based on a UNDP financed sectoral study (1985), the Government has recognized and strengthened its coordination and planning capacities. The new strategy will integrate the livestock into the agricultural activity using to the maximum local resources.

Burundi has received technical assistance in this field more than twenty years ago from both bilateral and multilateral sources; however that assistance was always of an extensive type and did not always have the expected results. To achieve the required results UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The project will put emphasis on the integration of livestock in agricultural activities in a pilot zone, representative for the whole of the country. The main objectives of the project are to: (a) considerably increase the earnings of the 300 farmers covered by the project in order to improve their nutritional situation; (b) contribute towards the stabilization of the environment through appropriate production systems; and (c) strengthen the co-ordination and planning system and raising the awareness towards the integration of livestock activities in the agricultural system.

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Inputs

UNDP will provide 36 man-months of a veterinarian (CTA), 36 man-months of an agro-economist, 10 man-months of consultancy services, two UNV's (veterinarian and agronomist), 36 man-months of national consultants; administrative support; a subcontract and a cash-flow for small credits; fellowships; and equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 247 000
Subcontract (FACAGRO & ISABU)	900 000
Training	150 000
Equipment	150 000
Miscellaneous	180 000
Total	2 627 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PAKISTAN

IPF: (1987-91) $73 299 000

(PAK/90/013) - Assistance for the Establishment of a Federal Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Support Unit and Policy Implementation Review Committee

Date of approval:	12 March 1991
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
Government implementing agency:	Federal Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$536 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third party cost-sharing:	$185 400 Source of funds: UNICEF
Total UNDP budget:	$721 400

Project background

The provision of drinking water supplies and sanitation is inadequate in rural Pakistan, as reflected by poor health indicators and excessive time (approximately 3 - 8 hours) consumed in the process of water collection, primarily by women and children. At present, the coverage is estimated at 40 per cent and coverage with adequate human waste disposal facilities is in the range of 10 per cent.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 75 per cent coverage with safe and adequate water supplies and 32 per cent sanitation coverage was expected to be achieved in rural areas. Strategic Investment Plans were prepared in consultation with the World Bank and CIDA covering an eight year period, however no clear plan has been made for assumption of responsibility for monitoring and co-ordination during project implementation. To establish a Federal Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Support Unit and Policy Implementation Review Committee, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to achieve sustained improvement in the health status and productivity of rural dwelling Pakistanis by enhancing Government of Pakistan capacity to efficiently plan, implement and monitor rural water supply and sanitation programmes.

The project will provide institution building support to augment the initiatives of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development's through the formation of a sector support unit and a Policy Implementation Review Committee. It will also provide technical support to applied research in sectoral programmes and will result in strengthened capacity of the Federal Government to plan and co-ordinate development projects in close collaboration with provincial departments.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of national experts/consultants in public health engineering (36 work-months), women-in-development specialist (36 work-months), health education and training (36 work-months) and monitoring and evaluation consultant (36 work-months); one fellowship for monitoring/evaluation officer, two regional study tours for federal and provincial sector staff and in-country training workshops and seminars; office supplies and vehicles; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	255 500
Subcontract	100 000
Training	140 000
Equipment	24 000
Miscellaneous	16 500
Total	536 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNSO ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
SENEGAL

IPF: (1987-1991) $24 198 000
(UNSO/SEN/90/X01) - Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE)
Phase II

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	10 April 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government executing agency:	Ministry of Rural Development and Water
Proposed UNSO contribution:	$6 968 300
Source of funds:	UNSO Trust Fund (Denmark)

Project background

The carefully planned allocation of scarce resources for development is essential in Senegal, and the task of providing valid data to serve as a basis for such decisions is critical. During its relatively short life, the ecological monitoring project (Phase I, 1985-90) has demonstrated that reliable data on the environment can be collected, treated, analyzed and stored at a reasonable cost, applying the best available techniques. The Ecological Centre is presently functioning regularly; its technical standard is highly recognized; and its products are in great demand. The scope of activities has continuously expanded; and the current programme is stretching beyond the original mandate of the Centre, monitoring not only the pastoral ecosystems of Ferlo but also the major agricultural zones of the country. It is the only existing institution capable of monitoring natural resources and rural production, on a national scale. In this capacity, it is considered a model for other African countries.

A major problem, however, relates to the sustainability of the activities, as the Centre at present is dependent on external finance. This problem will be addressed in the next phase, s the project gradually will develop a market strategy for its products.

Description of project

The present project will consolidate and develop the capacity of the CSE, while transforming the Centre into an independent, auto-financed body, answering to the information requirements of decision-makers, planners and aid agents, within the field of natural resource management. The project aims at improving

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the quality and accessibility of such information, which implies that the following problem areas will be addressed: (1) the choice of technology; (2) the technological capability; (3) the financing; and (4) the co-ordinating of information systems. The choice of technology has been successfully dealt with during the previous project phase, and will continuously be attended to, in collaboration with the Institute of Geography (Copenhagen), Global Environment Monitoring System program of UNEP and UNITAR.

The technological capability has also been dealt with, in the recruitment of qualified nationals and the training of project personnel and of Government professionals, related to the project as participants and/or users. The whole issue of capability is however linked to the Centre's ability to attract and retain competent staff. The present project is therefore designed to transform the Centre into a parastatal institution. The result will depend largely on the success in the partnership approach of the project, and on the extent to which the CSE will take on its assumed function as the national centre **par excellence** mandated to carry out the ecological monitoring, for decision-making rather than research purposes. Its products, derived from four lines of work: (1) treatment of satellite images; (2) aerial surveys; (3) ground truth observation; and (4) diagnostic/socio-economic surveying, will be stored in GIS systems and are expected to attract sufficient interest by donor-financed programmes and projects, at the national as well as the regional level, to generate the necessary return to the Centre.

Inputs

UNSO will provide up to a maximum of 459 man-months consisting of six international experts, two associate experts, eight national experts. and consultancies; the procurement of a satellite image receiving station NOAA; subcontracts (lowflying reconnaissance flights, installation of the NOAA station, CSE management); training; computer software, vehicles, spare parts, fuel, maintenance, premises adaptation; and communication and reporting costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 807 200
Subcontract	2 299 900
Training	65 000
Equipment	1 088 500
Miscellaneous	329 500
Agency support cost	378 500
Total	6 968 300

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